



7.   
ف

famun.

8.   
ك

kummun.

9.   
ل

lam.

10.   
ه

hum.

# XI.




haaf.

Of all the Arabic letters, haaf is probably the least uniform as to shape. Medial and final haaf each have two variant forms. There is thus a total of six shapes:-



<u>Isolated.</u>	<u>Initial.</u>	<u>Medial.</u>	<u>Final.</u>
			 (a)


## 1. Isolated Form.



This form of the letter is acorn-shaped. The curvature of the upper half is much more marked than that of the lower. The shape is perhaps best made in two halves:  and  - .

## 2. Initial Form.


  


The first stroke of the shape is approximately as for the three-dots symbol (  ). The second stroke resembles faalif but is more sloping and, contrary to faalif, is slightly curved. The remainder of the shape may be looked upon as medial faaf/qaaf. In this "isolated" form, the shape is given a final "tail".

Examples:-

1.   
هايم

haafimun.

2.   
هبه

habhu.

3.   
هجه

hajama.

4. هَدَرَ 5. أَهْرَقَ 6. هَفَّ

هَدَرَ

أَهْرَقَ

هَفَّ

hadara.

sahraqa.

haffa.

7. هَسَرَ 8. هَطَلَ 9. هَفَا

هَسَرَ

هَطَلَ

هَفَا

hasara.

hatala.

hafa.

10. هَكَّذَا 11. هَلَّ 12. هَمَّ

هَكَّذَا

هَلَّ

هَمَّ

haakaḏaa.

hal.

hamma.

13. هُنَّا 14. جَاهُ 15. هُوَ

هُنَّا

جَاهُ

هُوَ

hunna.

jaahuhu.

huwa.



16. هِيَ

هِيَ

hiya.

### 3. Medial Form.

There are two variant shapes of medial haaʿ. They are

(i)  and (ii) .

The two are quite interchangeable in Arabic,<sup>1</sup> but form (ii) is the commoner and therefore to be preferred. It is almost exclusively used in the cursive writing of Ruqʿah. Before this second form, the joining-line from the preceding letter is regularly dispensed with in cursive form, and may equally be omitted in the calligraphic rendering. In the calligraphic examples given below, however, a preceding joining-line has been included wherever possible.

Thus, for Example 5 below, there are three possible renderings:-

(i) واجهت (ii) واجهت (iii) واجهت

The method of joining medial haaʿ form (ii) to a following letter varies with the letter.

(i) Before ع (m. and f.), م (m. and f.), ح (f.).

Examples:-

1. نَجَّهَ 2. طَهَّمَ 3. فَهِيَ

نَجَّهَ

طَهَّمَ

فَهِيَ

nahaja.

tahhama.














fa hiya.

Note: The "bridge" junction would appear optional before miim, but is compulsory before jiim/haaʿ/xaaʿ and final yaaʿ.

1. It is interesting to observe that Urdu has profited from the existence of these two variants, and has allotted a clearly defined function to each. Thus, "two-eyed h"--as ه is called in the Indian continent--is used to point a very significant phonological feature of the language, symbolising the aspiration of a preceding plosive consonant; the second variant symbolises breathiness, initial, final or throughout the syllable.

(ii) Before the remaining letters.

Examples:-

4.   
bihaa.5.   
waajahtu.6.   
suhdun.7.   
sahara.8.   
muhrun.9.   
nahafa.10.   
nahaqa.11.   
lahafa.12.   
raffahaka.13.   
kahlun.14.   
ihnun.15.   
raffahahu.16.   
fa huwa.

Note. The junction of the preceding joining-line and the first stroke of medial haaʿ is inevitably slightly rounded, in the calligraphic form, since the first stroke of haaʿ has slight curvature; in cursive form, however, the sweep-down from the preceding letter is usually without interruption.

4. Final Form.

There are two variant final forms of haaʿ:-

(i)  (ii)   
 

Form (ii) has a slight ascent before the final downstroke and the joining-line is characterised by general curvature. The thin downstroke is on the face of it all that belongs to final haaʿ in this form, but the shape of the preceding joining-line is characteristic.

taaʿ marbuuʿah.

The final and isolated forms of haaʿ, with the addition of the two dots of taaʿ, are used for the feminine and unit-ending -atun. This form ٲ is called "taaʿun marbuuʿatun" (تاء مربوطة) as distinct from "taaʿun maftuuḥatun" (تاء مفتوحة) or "taaʿun ṭawiilatun" (تاء طويلة)---sc. ت. The first term refers apparently to the phonetic function of the shape ٲ, while the other two refer simply to the shape ت.

The feminine ending in the nominative and genitive forms usually has the phonetic form -ah when final, i.e. before pause. When the termination is no longer final, [t + vowel (+ nunation)] returns, hence "linking (lit. "linked") t".

Examples:-

1. رَبُّهُ (ربه) 2. حُجَّتُهُ (حجة) 3. بَأْسُهُ (بأسه)

رَبُّ (ربه) حُجَّة (حجة) بَأْس (بأسه)

rabbuhu.

hujjatun.

ba'suhu.

4. قِصَّةُهُ (قصة) 5. غَلَطُهُ (غلطه) 6. دَعَا (دعوة)

قِصَّة (قصة) غَلَط (غلطه) دَعَا (دعوة)

qissatun.

yalṭatun.

da'atun.

7. دَفْعُهُ (دفعه) 8. دَكَّة (دكة) 9. عَادِلَةٌ (عادلة)

دَفْع (دفعه) دَكَّة (دكة) عَادِلَةٌ (عادلة)

daffatun.

dakkatun.

ʿaadilatun.

10. عَمَمَةٌ (عممة) 11. وَاجِهَةٌ (واجهه)

عَمَمَةٌ (عممة) وَاجِهَةٌ (واجهه)

ammaṭun.

waaḡahahu.

XII.

CONCLUSION.1. Multiliteral Words.

The systematisation of the Arabic letters' shapes has been exemplified for the most part in word-shapes of three letters; the principles set forth are, of course, equally applicable to all words, whatever their number of component letters.

Examples:-

1. يَتَخَذُونَ 2. يَتَبَنُونَ 3. يَتَخَبَّرُونَ

يَتَخَذُونَ

يَتَبَنُونَ

يَتَخَبَّرُونَ

yastaxḍimuuna.

yatabannawna.

yatanaḡḡaḡuuna.

4. يَتَسَنَّنُونَ 5. يَتَقَطَّرُونَ 6. يَتَقَبَّلُونَ

يَتَسَنَّنُونَ

يَتَقَطَّرُونَ

يَتَقَبَّلُونَ

yataṣannaḡuuna.

yastaḡḡimuuna.

mustaqbiluuna.

7. يَتَقَطَّرُونَ 8. الْقُطُنَيْنِ

يَتَقَطَّرُونَ

الْقُطُنَيْنِ

sayastaḡḡimuuna.

ʿal qusṭanṭiniyyatu.

1. The "special" shape--see above, II,3(111)--is not used for the second letter when the third letter has the special "bridge" shape before jiim, miim and final yaaʿ.

## 2. The Letters In Relation To The Line Of Writing.

We are trained as children to write our native roman scripts in strict relation to a horizontal line across the page. We are not allowed to perpetrate, say:-

"H<sup>e</sup> c<sub>a</sub>m<sup>e</sup> st<sup>ra</sup>ight to the p<sup>oi</sup>nt."

This horizontal line--imaginary, of course--is equally necessary to the acceptable writing of Arabic, yet our efforts all too often approximate to the above multi-directional monstrosity.

The lowest edge of most of the Arabic letters in isolation should touch the "line"; some, however, - viz. jiim/haaf/xaaf, ʿayn/yayn, miim and medial haaf (form ii) - partially descend below the line. The lower curved strokes of siin/jiin (forms i and ii), and ʿaad/daad (forms i and ii) may also be projected below the line.

The relation of shapes to the line is as follows:-

..... ا ب ج د ر س ه ط ع ف ق .....

..... ل م ن ه و ی .....

This is not, however, the complete story. Given that, in Ruqʿah, the angle of the joining-line remains for practical purposes constant ( / ), it becomes important to consider whether a following letter involves descent in comparison with the preceding letter or letters. The structure as a whole of the Arabic written word has already been stressed; it is no less important for our present purpose. Thus the miim of م [mawt] must be written at a higher level than the miim of مات [maata] because of the descent required in the case of following و, compared with the ascent of following ا. The effect of following descent may not be confined to the preceding letter, but can be felt at a considerable distance. Thus the waaw of

ستقبلون (mustaqbiluuna) influences the general and individual

level of six letters preceding it. It is necessary, therefore, to plan ahead. Take, for example, the name [ʿibraahiimu]; before writing it, the student should consider the facts that:

(i) ʿalif must touch "the line".

(ii) raaf must touch "the line"; therefore, baaʿ must be started fairly high.

(iii) miim is a "descender"; therefore, haaʿ must be "high".

Thus:-

1. 

There are occasions when the calligrapher, exercising the prerogative of his art, transposes letters,<sup>2</sup> words or bits of words, placing them, for example, above or below other letters or words in order, say, to fill up an offending blank space. Such occasions are, however, comparatively rare in Ruqʿah, and the practice is to be avoided, at least by the beginner.

In cursive writing, the need for greater speed produces anomalies, but an overall adherence to the principles outlined above is still maintained.

A quick appreciation of the accuracy with which these principles have been followed can be obtained by rotating the paper or book through 90° and, with the eye on the level of the paper, looking along the lines.

## 3. The Numerals.

The numerals, in their calligraphic and cursive forms, are as follows:-

• ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩  
· ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩

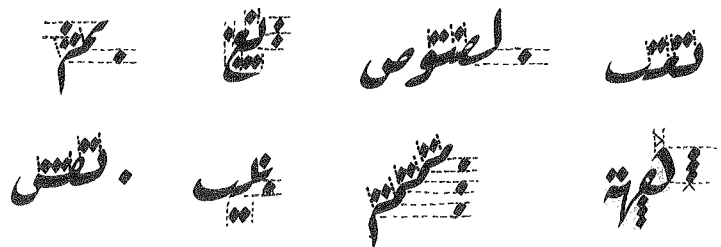
(ʿifrun, waahidun, ʿiʿnaani, ʿalaaʿatun, ʿarbaʿatun, xamsatun, sittatun, sabʿatun, ʿamaaniyatun, tisʿatun, ʿaʿaratun).

1. For the position of the second ʿalif, see I,3(iv).

2. Thus ʿalif--in rather shortened form--is subject to frequent levitation.

4. We have noted certain possibilities of confusion in the cursive form of Rughah, but in the main, the principle of differentiation is applicable equally to the written as to the spoken form of a language, however much individual variation is found from writer to writer. Thus, the highest common factor of all varieties of medial baaʿ/taaʿ/ṯaaʿ/nuun/yaaʿ, is prominence above the surrounding joining-lines; medial jiim/ḥaaʿ/xaaʿ, and medial miim are characterised by descent from the level of the preceding joining-line and by a "bending-back"<sup>1</sup> before proceeding to the next letter; the unbroken nature of the stroke and its relative length reveal initial and medial siin/jiin,<sup>2</sup> and so on.

5. In both the calligraphic and cursive forms, but especially in the former, care must be taken to ensure, not only that the individual parts of a letter are so proportioned as to constitute an acceptable whole, but also that the letters are in correct mutual proportion within the word, and the word in turn within the word-group.



6. Remember that, when using a reed-pen, the size of your letters depends upon the width to which the nib has been cut. The narrower the nib, the smaller the letter and word. Remember, too, the relatively constant angle at which the nib is maintained; this fact, together with the more or less constant slope of the joining-strokes,

1. This "bend-back" may sometimes appear in cursive writing as an approximately vertical stroke, but it is never drawn from right to left: — or — but never —).

2. A long unbroken line is sometimes used for purely artistic effect between two letters - most frequently perhaps before final haaʿ ( ھ ). This practice, however, is relatively rare, and the stroke is usually distinguishable from siin/jiin by the greater length of stroke employed.

is responsible for producing effects of parallelism, deviation from which is unacceptable.



7. Finally, here are a few random examples--frequently seen--of how NOT to write Arabic. Their demerits are clearly due to an unenlightened and unsuccessful imitation of Nasx forms.

المبتدأ	المبتدأ	نور	نهار	حارة	حارة
فتح	فتح	شهور	شهور	مظلم	مظلم
سائح	سائح	كلاب	كلاب	اشنان	اشنان
بالكل	بالكل	صحراء	صحراء	إمرؤ	إمرؤ
صحيح	صحيح	ريح	ريح	لها	لها
صاحب	صاحب	شمس	شمس	اسم	اسم
شيخ	شيخ	حجر	حجر	لعمهم	لعمهم
الرجاء	الرجاء	عين	عين	للحق	للحق
كسر	كسر	مفتاح	مفتاح	شجر	شجر
لكن	لكن	زيد	زيد	أبن	أبن
زكاة	زكاة	ضرب	ضرب	مع السلامة	مع السلامة
بحور	بحور	حم	حم	معتهد	معتهد
ميت	ميت	أبيض	أبيض	كبير	كبير
طالع	طالع	ترجم	ترجم	القاضي	القاضي
ملوك	ملوك	جزيرة	جزيرة	حسن	حسن
ميزان	ميزان	سوق	سوق	عريض	عريض

APPENDIX A.<sup>1</sup>

1.(a)

سأل أحمد ملاحاً: "أيه مات أبوك؟" فأجاب  
الملاح: "في مركب كان يركبه في البحر" وأيه  
مات جدك؟ "هو أيضاً مات في مركب كان  
يركبه في البحر" ولا تخاف أنه تركب مركباً بعد  
ذلك؟ فقال الملاح: "أيه مات أبوك؟"  
"على فراشه" "وجده؟" "على فراشه" وأنت  
لا تخاف أنه تنام على الفراشه بعد ذلك؟

(b)

سأل أحمد ملاحاً: "أيه مات أبوك؟" فأجاب الملاح: "في مركب  
كان يركبه في البحر" وأيه مات جدك؟ "هو أيضاً مات في مركب  
كان يركبه في البحر" ولا تخاف أنه تركب مركباً بعد ذلك؟ فقال  
الملاح: "أيه مات أبوك؟" "على فراشه" "وجده؟" "على فراشه" وأنت  
لا تخاف أنه تنام على الفراشه بعد ذلك؟

(c)

saʕala ʕahmadu mallaahan: 'ʕayna maata ʕabuuka?'  
fa ʕajaaba l mallaahu: 'fii markabin kaana yarkabuhu  
fii l bahri.' 'wa ʕayna maata jadduka?' 'huwa ʕaydan  
maata fii markabin kaana yarkabuhu fii l bahri.' 'wa  
laa taxaafu ʕan tarkaba markaban baʕda ʕaalika?' fa  
qaala l mallaahu: 'ʕayna maata ʕabuuka?' 'ʕalaa  
firaafihi.' 'wa jadduka?' 'ʕalaa firaafihi.' 'wa  
ʕanta laa taxaafu ʕan tanaama ʕalaa l firaafi baʕda  
ʕaalika?'

-oOo-

2.(a)

لهما وجهتا قطعة جبه وذهبتا بها إلى  
القردي يقسمها بينهما فأخذ القردي الجبة  
وقسمها إلى قسميه أحدهما أكبر من الآخر ثم  
وضع كل واحد من القسمين في كفة من ميزانه  
فرجح القسم الأكبر فأخذ منه قليلاً بأسنانه  
وأكله وقال: "أريد أنه أساويه بالأصغر"  
ولكنه إذ كان ما أضده منه أكثر من اللازم  
رجح الأصغر ففعل بهذا ما فعله بذلك ثم

1. The following specimen passages have been selected from ARABIC  
LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR by J. Kapliwatzky.

فعل بذلك ما فعله بهذا وما زال يأكل مما  
رجع منه التسمية حتى أكل الجبنة كلها

(b)

هزمته وجمعت قطعة جبنة وذهبتا به إلى القدر كن يقسم بينهما  
فأخذت القدر الجبنة وقسمت إلى قسمين أحدهما أكبر منه الآخر ثم وضع  
كل واحد من القسمين في كفة من ميزانه فرجع القسم الأكبر فأخذ منه  
قليلاً بأنسانه وأكله وقال: "أريد أنه أسدي به الأصغر" ولكنه  
إذا كان ما أخذه منه أكثر من الآخر رجع الأصغر ففعل بهذا ما  
فعل بذلك ثم فعل بذلك ما فعله بهذا وما زال يأكل مما رجع منه  
القسم حتى أكل الجبنة كلها

(c)

hirrataani wajadataa qitgata jubnin wa ðahabataa  
bihaa filaa l qirdi kay yaqsimahaa baynahumaa. fa  
ṣaxaḍa l qirdū l jubnata wa qasamahaa filaa qismayni  
ṣaḥaduhumaa ṣakbaru min a l ṣaaxari. Qumma waqṣa  
kulla waahidin min a l qismayni fii kaffatin min miizaa-  
nihi fa rajaha l qismu l ṣakbaru fa ṣaxaḍa minhu qaliilan  
bi ṣasnaanihi wa ṣakalahu wa qaala: 'ṣuriidu ṣan ṣusaa-  
wiyahu bi l ṣaṣyari.' walaakin fið kaana maa ṣaxaḍahu  
minhu ṣakḥara min a l laazimi rajaha l ṣaṣyaru fa faḡala  
bi haḍaa maa faḡalahu bi ḍaalika Qumma faḡala bi ḍaali-  
ka maa faḡalahu bi haḍaa wa maa zaala yaṣkulu mimmaa  
rajaha min a l qismayni hatta ṣakala l jubnata kullahaa.

3.(a)

فتح رجل دكان سمسك وعلق فوق بابه لوحاً  
صغيراً كتب عليه "هنا يباع السمسك" فجاء أحد  
أصدقائه وقال له: "لماذا كتبت على اللوح  
كلمة 'هنا' ألا يباع السمسك إلا في دكانك؟"  
فحذف صاحب الدكان كلمة 'هنا' ثم جاء  
صديق آخر فقال لصاحب الدكان: "لماذا  
كتبت على اللوح كلمة 'يبيع' ألا يفهم الناس  
أنك لا توزع السمسك مجاناً؟" فحذف كلمة 'يبيع'  
ثم جاء صديق ثالث وقال: "لماذا كتبت  
كلمة 'السمسك' ألا يراه الناس ولا يسمونه؟"  
فشرع صاحب الدكان اللوح



(b)

فتح رجل دكانه سلة وعلمه فوقه بأنه لونها صغيرا كتب عليه  
 "هنا بيع بسك" فجاء أحد أصدقائه وقال له: "لماذا كتبت يا  
 اللوح كلمة 'هنا'؟" "بيع السلة ولد في دكانك؟" فحذف صاحب  
 الدكان كلمة 'هنا' ثم جاء صديقه آخر فقال لصاحب الدكان:  
 "لماذا كتبت يا اللوح كلمة 'بيع'؟" "يفهم الناس أنك تدفع  
 بسك بماذا؟" فحذف كلمة 'بيع' ثم جاء صديقه ثالث وقال:  
 "لماذا كتبت كلمة 'بسك'؟" "أريد أن يعرف الناس ولد يشبه؟"  
 ففتح صاحب الدكان اللوح

(c)

fataha rajulun dukkaana samakin wa gallaqa fawqa  
 baabihi lawhan sayiiran kutiba galayhi: 'hunaa yubaa-  
 gu l samaku.' fa jaa'a sahadu sa'diqaafihi wa qaala  
 lahu: 'limaa'aa katabta galaa l lawhi kalimata 'hunaa'.  
 fa laa yubaa'gu l samaku fillaa fii dukkaanika?' fa  
 ha'afa saahibu l dukkaani kalimata 'hunaa'. Oumma  
 jaa'a sa'diiqun saaxaru fa qaala li saahibi l dukkaani:  
 'limaa'aa katabta galaa l lawhi kalimata 'yubaa'gu'.  
 fa laa yafhamu l naasu sannaka laa tuwazzi'gu l samaka  
 majjaanan?' fa ha'afa kalimata 'yubaa'gu'. Oumma  
 jaa'a sa'diiqun Gaali'oun wa qaala: 'limaa'aa katabta  
 kalimata '[fa]l samaku' fa laa yaraahu l naasu wa laa  
 yafummuunahu?' fa naza'a saahibu l dukkaani l lawha.

4.(a)

رأى ملك شيخا واحدا يغرس نخلا فقال له:  
 "أيها الشيخ، أتأمل أنه تأكل منه ثمرة هذا النخل  
 وهو لا يثمر إلا بعد سنين كثيرة؟" فقال الشيخ:  
 "أغرس النخل ليأكل أصدادي منه ثمرة كما أكلت  
 أنا مما غرس جدي" فاستحس الملك ذلك وأعطاه  
 عشرين دينارا فأخذها الشيخ وقال: "أيها الملك  
 لقد أكلت أنا بنفسى منه ثمرة هذا النخل"  
 فتعجب الملك منه كلامه وأعطاه عشرين دينارا  
 أخرى فأخذها الشيخ وقال: "أيها الملك وأعجب  
 منه كل شيء أنه النخل قد أثمر السنة مرتين"  
 فتعجب الملك منه كلامه وأعطاه عشرين  
 دينارا أخرى

(b)

رأى الملك شيئا واحداً يفرض نفسه فقال له: "أيها الشيخ أتتوّل أمّه  
تأكل من ثمرة هذا الثمن وهو يدعى ثمرة الرب بعد سنين كثيرة؟" فقال  
الشيخ: "أفترض الثمن ليأكل أفعاله من ثمرة كما أكلت أنا مما فرض  
جدي" فاستمعه الملك ذلك وأعطاه عشرة دينارات فأخذها الشيخ  
وقال: "أيها الملك لقد أكلت أنا بنفسى من ثمرة هذا الثمن"  
فتعجب الملك من كلامه وأعطاه عشرة دينارات أخرى فأخذها  
الشيخ وقال: "أيها الملك وأتعجب من كل شيء رأته الثمن قد أثمر  
السنة مرتين" فتعجب الملك من كلامه وأعطاه عشرة دينارات أخرى

(c)

rafaa malikun jayxan waahidan yayrisu naxlan fa  
qaala lahu. 'sayyuhaa l jayxu. fa tuṣammilu fan taṣ-  
kula min Ṭamari haadāa l naxli wa huwa laa yuṬmiru  
ṣillaa baḡda siniina kaṬiiratin?' fa qaala l jayxu:  
'sayrisu l naxla li yaṣkula ṣahfaadii min Ṭamarihi ka-  
maa ṣakaltu ṣana mimmaa ṣarasa jaddii.' fa staḥsana  
l maliku ḡaalika wa ṣaḡṭaahu ḡifriina diinaaran fa ṣa-  
xaḡahaa l jayxu wa qaala. 'sayyuhaa l maliku. laḡad  
ṣakaltu ṣana binaṣsii min Ṭamari haadāa l naxli.' fa  
taḡaḡjaba l maliku min kalaamihi wa ṣaḡṭaahu ḡifriina  
diinaaran ṣuxraa fa ṣaxaḡahaa l jayxu wa qaala: 'say-  
yuhaa l maliku. wa ṣaḡḡabu min kulli jayṣin ṣanna l  
naxla ḡad ṣaṬmara l sanata marratayni.' fa taḡaḡjaba  
l maliku min kalaamihi wa ṣaḡṭaahu ḡifriina diinaaran  
ṣuxraa.

5.(a)

صل رجل مرة حزمة طيب من الغابة القريبة  
إلى بيته فنقلت عليه فاما تعب من حملها  
رمى بها عنه كتفه ودعا على نفسه بالموت  
فتحس له الموت وقال: "ها أنا ذا لماذا  
دعوتني؟" فقال الرجل: "دعوتك لتحملني  
حزمة الخشب هذه على كتفي"

(b)

صل رجل مرة حزمة طيب من الغابة القريبة إلى بيته فنقلت  
عليه فاما تعب من حملها رمى بها عنه كتفه ودعا على نفسه بالموت  
فتحس له الموت وقال: "ها أنا ذا لماذا دعوتني؟" فقال الرجل:  
"دعوتك لتحملني حزمة الخشب هذه على كتفي"

(c)

ḡamala rajulun marratan huzmata ḡaḡabin min a l  
ṣaabati l ḡariibati ṣilaa baytihi fa Ṭaḡulat Ṭalayhi.  
fa lammaa taḡiba min ḡamlihaa ramaa bihaa ḡan katifihi  
wa daḡaa ḡalaa naṣsihi bi l mawti. fa ṣaxaḡa lahu l  
mawtu wa qaala: 'haa ṣana ḡaa. limaḡda daḡawtani?'  
-oOo-

fa qaala l rajulu: 'daɣawtuka li tuhammilanii huzmata  
l haɣabi haaɗihi ɣalaa katifii.'

-000-

6.(a)

كان صياد يصيد عصافير في يوم بارد فكان  
يذبحها والدروع قيل له عيني من شدة البرد  
فقال أهد العصفير لصاحبه: "لا تخف من  
هذا الرجل ألا تراه يبكي؟" فقال له الآخر  
"لا تنظر إلى دموعه بل إلى ما تصنع يده"

(b)

كان صياد يصيد عصافير في يوم بارد فكان يذبحها والدروع  
قيل له عيني من شدة البرد فقال أهد العصفير لصاحبه:  
"لا تخف من هذا الرجل ألا تراه يبكي؟" فقال له الآخر: "لا تنظر  
إلى دموعه بل إلى ما تصنع يده"

(c)

kaana sayyaadun yaɣiidu ɣaɣaafiira fii yawmin baa-  
ridin fa kaana yaɗbahuhaa wa l dumuugu tasiilu min ɣay-  
nayhi min fiddati l bardi. fa qaala saɣadu l ɣaɣaafi-  
ri li ɣaahibihi: 'laa taxaf min haaɗaa l rajuli. ɣa  
laa taraahu yabkii?' fa qaala lahu l ɣaaxaru: 'laa  
tanɗur ɣilaa dumuugihi bal ɣilaa maa taɣnaɣu yadaahu.'

7.(a)

كان لرجل ببناء جميلة تعرف الطلام وإذا  
مر بها رجل قالت له "نهارك سعيد يا أخي"  
وكانت تخرج إلى البستان بعد الظهر وتنتظر  
صاحبها إلى أنه يرجع من دكانه وعندما تراه  
كانت تقول "يا عمي خذني إلى البيت"  
فضاغت البغاء يوما فكان صاحبها يسأل  
كل الناس عنها فقال له أحد الرجال: "إني  
سمعت صوت بغاء في بيت جاري"  
فذهب صاحب البغاء إلى جاري ذلك  
الرجل وسأله عما البغاء فلما سمعت  
صوت صاحبها قالت: "يا عمي خذني إلى  
البيت" فدخل الرجل وأخذها من بيت الجاري

(b)

كانه لرجل بيغار صبيحة تعرف الكلام ولما مر به رجل قالت له "نكرت سميد يا اخي" وكانت تمنع يا البتانه بعد الظهر وتنتظر صاحبها يا انه يرجع سه دكانه وعندها تراه كانت تقول "يا عمي فذني يا البيت" فضاعت البيغار يوما فكانه صاحبها يسأل كل الناس عنك فقال له احد الرجال: "رني سمعت صوت بيغار يا بيت هاري" فذهب صاحب البيغار لا جاز ذلك الرجل وسأله عن البيغار فلما سمعت صوت صاحبها قالت: "يا عمي فذني يا البيت" فدخل الرجل وأخذها من بيت السارة

(c)

kaana li rajulin babayaaſu jamiilatun taſrifu  
l kalaama wa ſiðaa merra bihaa rajulun gaalat lahu:  
'nahaaruka ſaſiidun yaa ſaxii.' wa kaanat taxruju  
ſilaa l bustaani baſda l ðuhri wa tantaðiru ſaahiba-  
haa ſilaa ſan yarjiſa min dukkaanihi wa ſindamaa ta-  
raahu kaanat taquulu: 'yaa gammii xuðnii ſilaa l  
bayti.' fa qaaſat i l babayaaſu yawman fa kaana  
ſaahibuhaa yaſſalu kulla l naasi ſanhaa fa qaala lahu  
ſahadu l riſaali: 'ſinnii ſamiſtu ſawta babayaaſa  
fii bayti jaarii.' fa ðahaba ſaahibu l babayaaſi  
ſilaa jaari ðaalika l rajuli wa ſaſalahu ſan i l ba-  
bayaaſi. fa lammaa ſamiſat ſawta ſaahibihaa gaalat:  
'yaa gammii xuðnii ſilaa l bayti.' fa daxala l ra-  
julu wa ſaxaðahaa min bayti l ſaariqi.

-oOo-

8.(a) [Abridged from the original]

أُنشئت جمعية في إحدى المدن غايتها محاربة  
الأمية ففتحت هذه الجمعية مدارس ليلية  
في القرى والمدن لتعليم الفلاصية والعلم  
القراءة والكتابة فأرسلت هذه الجمعية يوما  
مفتيا إلى إحدى القرى يحمل هدايا للذرية  
يتعلمون في هذه المدارس الليلية فجميعا  
لهم فاجتمع الفلاصوه صوله فدعا المفتي  
امراة منهم وطلب منها أن تقرأ كلمة  
أشار إليها في كتاب كانه في يده فقرأت  
بصوت عال "منديل" فقال لها "أهنت"  
وأعطاهما منديل ثم دعا رجلا وطلب منه  
أنه يقرأ كلمة أشار إليها فقرأ بسرعة  
"نور" وكانت الكلمة شيئا آخر فقال له

الفتى "أنظر جيداً واقرأ" فنظر الرجل  
مرة أخرى وقال "نور" فقالت زوجته  
وقالت "زوجي يحبه القراءة ولكنه في  
حاجة سديدة إلى نور يحرق به الأرض"

(b)

أُنشئت جمعية في إحدى المدن غايتها العناية بالكتب ففتحت  
هذه الجمعية مدارس ليلية في القرى والمدن لتعليم الفطرية  
والعمال القراءة والكتابة فأرسلت هذه الجمعية يوماً مفتوحاً  
إلى إحدى القرى يحمل هؤلاء للناس تعليمهم في هذه المدارس  
اليلية تشجيعاً لهم فاجتمع القادرون حول فضاء المقسم  
أولاً منجم وطلب منه أن يقرأ كلمة أشار إليه في  
كتاب كان في يده فقرأت بصوت عال "منين" فقال له  
"أكنيت" وأعطاه منيماً ثم دعا رجلاً وطلب منه أن  
يقرأ كلمة أشار إليه فقرأ بصوت عال "نور" وكانت الكلمة  
شيئاً آخر فقال له المقسم "أنظر جيداً واقرأ" فنظر الرجل

مرة أخرى وقال "نور" فقالت زوجته وقالت "زوجي يحبه القراءة"

ولكنه في حاجة سديدة إلى نور يحرق به الأرض"

(c)

ḡunḡiḡat jamḡiyyatun fii ḡihḡaa l muduni yaayatu-  
haa muhaarabatu l ḡummiyyati fa fatahat haaḡihi l jam-  
ḡiyyatu madaarisa layliyyatan fii l quraa wa l muduni  
li taḡliimi l fallaaḡiina wa l ḡummaali l qiraafata wa  
l kitaabata fa ḡarsalat haaḡihi l jamḡiyyatu yawman  
mufattiḡan ḡilaa ḡihḡaa l quraa yaḡmilu hadaayaa li l  
laḡiina yataḡallamuuna fii haaḡihi l madaarisi l lay-  
liyyati taḡjiigan lahum fa ḡtamaḡa l fallaaḡuuna haw-  
lahu fa daḡaa l mufattiḡu mraḡatan minhum wa ḡalaba  
minhaa fan taḡraḡa kalimatan ḡaḡaara ḡilayhaa fii ki-  
taabin kaana fii yaḡihi. fa qaraḡat bi ḡawtin ḡaalin:  
'mindiilun.' fa qaala lahaa: 'ḡahsanti.' wa ḡaḡ-  
ḡaahaa mindiilan. ḡumma daḡaa rajulan we ḡalaba min-  
hu fan yaḡraḡa kalimatan ḡaḡaara ḡilayhaa. fa qaraḡa  
bi surḡatin: 'ḡawrun.' wa kaanat i l kalimatu ḡay-  
fan ḡaaxara. fa qaala lahu l mufattiḡu: 'ḡunḡur  
ḡayyidan wa qraḡ.' fa naḡara l rajulu marratan ḡux-  
raa wa qaala: 'ḡawrun.' fa qaamat zawḡatuhu wa qaa-  
lat: 'zawḡii yuḡsinu l qiraafata walaakinnaḡu fii  
haaḡatin ḡadiidatin ḡilaa ḡawrin yaḡruḡu bihi l ḡarḡa.'

-oOo-

9.(a)

### أخبار محلية

القدس - لا اقترب اليدف من أحد  
شبابه داه رأى أنه سيارته الواقفة  
أمام البيت قد رفعت استعداداً لأخذ  
إطاراتها فأخبر في الحال مركز البوليس  
بذلك فحفر رجال البوليس إلى مكانه  
الحادث ولكنهم لم يعثروا على أحد  
بقرب السيارة ولا يزال التحقيق مستمراً

(b)

### (أخبار محلية)

القدس - لا اقترب اليدف من أحد شبابيه داه  
رأى أنه سيارته الواقفة أمام البيت قد رفعت استعداداً  
لأخذ إطاراتها فأخبر في الحال مركز البوليس بذلك فحفر رجال  
البوليس إلى مكانه الحادث ولكنهم لم يعثروا على أحد بقرب

### السيارة ولا يزال التحقيق مستمراً

(c)

[faxbaarun mahalliyyatun]

Sal qudsu:- lammaa qtaraba l sayyidu [faaf] min  
sahadi jabaabiiki daarihi ra'aa fanna sayyaaratahu l  
waaqifata samaama l bayti qad rufigat i stigdaadan li  
faxdi sijaaraatihaa. fa faxbara fii l haali markaza  
l buuliisi bi baalika. fa xaffa rijaalu l buuliisi  
silaa makaani l haadii. walaakinnahum lam yaagururuu  
galaa sahadin bi qurbi l sayyaarati. wa laa yazaalu  
l tahqiqu mustamirran.

-oOo-

10.(a)

### القاهرة - وكالة الأنباء العربية -

سبداً شركة الطيران اللبنانية عملها في  
أواخر هذا الشهر المقبل وقد اشترت  
ثلاث عشرة طائرة تجارية من بريطانيا  
وخمسة طائرات من أمريكا لنقل الركاب  
بين لبنان والأقطار العربية وستعقد  
الشركة اتفاقيات مع شركات الطيران

الأمريكية والبريطانية لنقل ركابها إلى  
أوروبا وأمريكا وبالعكس وهناك عدة  
شركات لبنانية للطيران تم لها الحصول  
على الترخيص وهي الآن تعمل على إيجاد  
الطائرات المطلوبة لها

(b)

القاهرة - وكالة الأنباء العربية - سببا شركة الطيران  
اللبنانية عملاء أقام هذا الشهر المقبل وقد اشترت ثلث  
عشرة طائرة تجارية من بريطانيا وضم طائرات من أمريكا لنقل  
الركاب بين لبنان والدق طار العربية وستعمل الشركة  
اتفاقيات مع شركات الطيران الأمريكية والبريطانية لنقل  
ركابها إلى أوروبا وأمريكا وبالعكس وهناك عدة شركات لبنانية  
للطيران تم لها الحصول على الترخيص وهي الآن تعمل على  
إيجاد الطائرات المطلوبة لها

(c)

Sal qaahiratu: wikaalatu l sanbaasi l garabiyyati -  
satabdasu farikatu l tayaraani l lubnaaniyyatu amalaha  
fii sawaaxiri haaḏaa l jahri l muqbili wa qad i jtarat  
ḡalaaḡa ḡaḡarata ḡaaḡiratan tiḡaariyyatan min biriḡaaniyaa  
wa xamsa ḡaaḡiraatin min samriikaa li naqli l rukkaabi  
bayna lubnaana wa l saḡḡaari l garabiyyati wa sataḡḡidu l  
farikatu ttifaaḡiyyaatin maḡa farikaati l tayaraani l  
samriikiyyati wa l biriḡaaniyyati li naqli rukkaabihaa  
silaa suurubbaa wa samriikaa wa bi l ḡaksi. wa hunaaka  
ḡiddatu farikaatin lubnaaniyyatin li l tayaraani tamma  
lahaa l huḡuulu ḡalaa l tarxiḡi wa hiya l saana taḡmalu  
fii siiḡaadi l ḡaaḡiraati l maḡluubati lahaa.

-oOo-

## APPENDIX B

The frequent need for speed together with a natural tendency towards economy of effort tend to produce irregularities in the cursive rendering of the Arabic script. Persian and, from Persian, Urdu, have evolved a system from such anomalies, and instituted a recognised style having its own discipline and artistic effects; this is the Persian "Shikaste" and Urdu "Shikasta"<sup>1</sup> or "broken" style. The most striking characteristic of this "running hand" is that the separate letters are almost invariably joined to a following letter, but "oddities" of letter- and word-shape occur throughout.

These "irregularities" are found, too, in Arabic. They are, however, to be considered, not as systematic within a new style, but as peculiarities which the student should be able to recognise but which he should not imitate at least in the early stages. Some examples<sup>2</sup> are given below together with their "orthodox" and transcribed forms; some - for example, No.45 - are clear attempts at Persian Shikaste; some are still in current use, while others are outmoded; others again simply illustrate a mixture of styles.

1.	علم تارك	علم تارك	[ʕalaa tilka]
2.	سرد الهم	سرد الهم	[suruuru l haafimi]
3.	بضنك	بضنك	[bi ɖanki]
4.	الشظف	الشظف	[ʕal jaɖafu]
5.	الساعة	الساعة	[ʕal saagatu]

1. The student who reads Urdu may refer to Mr. M. A. Khan Haidari's URDU MANUSCRIPT.

2. The examples have been selected from Louis Cheikho's SPÉCIMENS D'ÉCRITURES ARABES POUR LA LECTURE DES MANUSCRITS ANCIENS ET MODERNES.

6.	كما وصفتوها	كما وصفتوها	[kamaa waʕaftumuuhaa]
7.	هي	هي	[hiya]
8.	الفريفة	الفريفة	[ʕal fariidatu]
9.	ههه	ههه	[haaɖihi]
10.	أقول	أقول	[ʕaquulu]
11.	ضميرك	ضميرك	[ɖamiiruka]
12.	بقاك	بقاك	[baqaaka]
13.	الميون	الميون	[ʕal ɕuyuuunu]
14.	من	من	[man]
15.	الفضائل	الفضائل	[ʕal faɖaaʕilu]
16.	بكاى	بكاى	[bukaasii]
17.	ابراهيم	ابراهيم	[ʕibraahiimu]
18.	الوضيع	الوضيع	[ʕal waɖiiɕu]
19.	وتجمله	وتجمله	[wa tuɖilluhu]
20.	لجمال	لجمال	[li jamaalihi]
21.	لنظره <sup>1</sup>	لنظره	[li manɖarihi]

1. This irregularity is very common.



22.	الكرامة <sup>1</sup>	الكرامة	[ʕal karaamatu]
23.	ع البئر	ع البئر	[ʕan i-l baʕari]
24.	الهولف	الهولف	[ʕal hawaanu]
25.	سول	سول	[sullimuu]
26.	الاضرين	الاضرين	[ʕal ʕaaxariina]
27.	وبخ	وبخ	[wabbix]
28.	خطاة	الخطاة	[ʕal xuʕaatu]
29.	الخواجة	الخواجة	[ʕal xawaajatu]
30.	جبرائيل	جبرائيل	[jibraayii1]
31.	مسرومين	مسرومين	[masruuriina]
32.	لدوام	لدوام	[li dawaami]
33.	ليوم <sup>2</sup>	ليوم	[li yawmi.....]
34.	كا	كا	[kamaa]
35.	يقولون	يقولون	[yaquuluuna]
36.	هواصلها	هواصلها	[hawaasiluhaa]
37.	الطالب	الطالب	[ʕal ʕaalibu]

1. This irregularity is very common.

2. An example of a merchant's "shorthand".

38.	من	من	[man]
39.	سؤال	سؤال	[ʕal suʕaalu]
40.	وما	وما	[wa maa]
41.	لجنايبكم	لجنايبكم	[li janaabikum]
42.	الجاهل	الجاهل	[ʕal jaahilu]
43.	للاخ للجد للجد	للاخ للجد للجد	[ʕal axu l ʕajallu l ʕamjadu]
44.	هنا	هنا	[bi haadaa]

## APPENDIX C

## Some Relevant Terminology

أَسْمَاءُ حُرُوفِ الرِّجَالِ	ʔasmaaʔu huruufi l hijaaʔi	the names of the letters of the alphabet.
الحُرُوفُ الْمَفْتُوحَةُ	ʔal huruufu l maf-tuuhatu	letters with fathah.
الحُرُوفُ الْمَكْسُورَةُ	ʔal huruufu l mak-suuratu	letters with kasrah.
الحُرُوفُ الْمَضْمُونَةُ	ʔal huruufu l maq-muumatu	letters with ɖammah.
الحُرُوفُ السَّاكِنَةُ	ʔal huruufu l saa-kinatu	letters with sukuun.
الحُرُوفُ الْمَكْنُونَةُ	ʔal huruufu l mu-sakkanatu	
الحُرُوفُ الْمَشْدُودَةُ الْمَفْتُوحَةُ	ʔal huruufu l mu-ʔaddadatu l maf-tuuhatu	letters with tafɖiid and sukuun.
كِتَابَةٌ	kitaabatun	writing.
خَطٌّ	xaɖɖun	calligraphy; calligraphic style; line.
خَطَّاطٌ	xaɖɖaatun	calligrapher.
رِسْمُ الْحُرُوفِ	rasmu l huruufi	calligraphic art.
صُورَةٌ	ʔuuratun	form, shape; appearance.
شَكْلٌ	ʔaklun	
صِفِيَّةٌ	hayʔatun	
نُقْطَةٌ	nugɖatun	dot.
قَلَمُ قَصَبٍ	qalamu qaʔabin	reed-pen.
طَرَفُ الْقَلَمِ	ɖarafu l qalami	nib [of reed-pen].
قِطْعَةُ الْقَلَمِ	qaɖɖatu l qalami	
شَرِيَّةُ (الْقَلَمِ)	ʔahmatu [l qalami]	lit. 'the fat [of the pen]', i.e. the white interior of the reed contrasted with the exterior. Comparison is with the fat and lean of meat.

## لَحْمَةُ (الْقَلَمِ)

	lahmatu [l qalami]	lit. 'the flesh [of the pen]', i.e. the reddish exterior of the reed.
فَتْحٌ	(i) fathun	(i) opening.
نَحْتٌ	(ii) nahtun	(ii) trimming.
شَحٌّ	(iii) ʔaqqun	(iii) splitting [to facilitate retention of ink.
قَطٌّ	(iv) qaɖɖun	(iv) [the final cross-] cut.
سِنَّونٌ	sinnun	nib [metal]; tooth [e.g. of قِطْعَةُ].
وَصْلُ الْحُرُوفِ	waʔlu l huruufi	the joining of letters.
بِدَايَةُ (الْكَلِمَةِ)	fii bidaayati [l kalimati]	initial [in a word].
وَسْطَى (الْكَلِمَةِ)	fii wasɖi [l kalimati]	medial [in a word].
نِهَايَةُ (الْكَلِمَةِ)	fii nihaayati [l kalimati]	final [in a word].
مُفْرَدٌ	mufrad	separate.
مُنْفَرِدٌ	munfarid	
كَلِمَاتٌ تُكْتَبُ بِشَكْلِ خَاصٍ	kalimaatun tuktabu bi ʔaklin xaʔ-ʔin	words written in a special form, e.g. archaisms.
حَذْفُ الْإِلْفِ	haɖfu l ʔalifi	the omission of ʔalif, e.g. in هَا [haaɖaa].
شُرْطَةٌ	ʔarɖatun	stroke.
خَطٌّ أَقْفَرٌ	xaɖɖun ʔufɖiyyun	horizontal line.
مُسْتَطَرٌّ	munsatihun	straight, horizontal, [of stroke].
خَطٌّ رَاسِيٌّ	xaɖɖun raʔsiyyun	vertical line.
خَطٌّ عَمُودِيٌّ	xaɖɖun ɖamuudii	
مُنْتَصِبٌ	muntaʔibun	upright, vertical, [of stroke].

The four stages (أَرْكَاسُ) [ʔarkaanun], lit. 'supports', in cutting the nib:-

مستقيم	mustaqiimun	straight.
منحني	munhanin	curved.
منحد	munhaddirun	sloping.
مائل	maasilun	
مستد	mustadiqqun	tapering.
منكعب	munkabbun	descending from left to right, e.g. first stroke of كسر.
مستد	mustalqin	descending from right to left, e.g. ن .
مستدير	mustadiirun	rounded [as lower half of ع].
عمق	gumqun	depth.
ارتفاع	ʕirtifaʕun	height.
عرض	ʕardun	width.
زاوية	zaawiyatun	angle.
منحني	ḡunduugun	loop, lit. 'box', as of صر .
حلقة	ḡalaqatun	loop, lit. 'ring', as of سرف .
جسر	qanṭaratun	bridge, e.g. t + m ت م .
ذيل	ḡaylun	tail, [as of ع].
رقبة	raqabatun	neck, [as of سف].
مطروقة	maḡmuusatun	blocked [of medial ع].
مفتوح	maftuuhhatun	open, unblocked [as of medial ه].
كاس	kaasatun	lit. 'wine-glass'. Refers to final semi-circular component of كسر, صر.



التعريف	ʕal taḡriiqu	The inclusion of the final semi-circular component of س, ضي, صي, ش.
مغز	muḡarraḡun	ض, ص, ش, س or ضي having the final curvature, i.e. final or isolated ع, etc.
(السيد) غير المعرف	[ʕal siinu] yaḡru l muḡarraḡati	initial or medial [siin].
الخط المقنوق	ʕal haafu l maḡ-ḡuuḡatu	lit. 'split haaf', i.e. ه .

The following terms are current for punctuation marks in modern texts:



التعريف	ʕal tarḡiimu	punctuation.
علامات الترقيم	ʕalaamaatu l tar-ḡiimi	punctuation marks.
فاصلة	faaḡilatun	comma.
قائمة	qaaṭiḡatun	full stop.
فاصلة كبيرة	faaḡilatun kubraa	semi-colon.
شارع	ʕaarihatun	colon.
علامة الاستفهام	ʕalaamatu l istifhaami	question-mark.
علامة التعجب	ʕalaamatu l taḡajjubi	exclamation-mark.
قوس	qawsun	inverted commas [lit. 'arch'].
افتح قوسا	ʕiftaḡ qawsan	inverted commas on!
اقفل القوس	ʕiqfil i l qawsa	inverted commas off!
علامات التنصيص	ʕalaamaatu l tanṣiṣi	quotation marks, inverted commas.

## APPENDIX D.

## Ready-Reference Tables.






In the following eleven ready-reference tables<sup>1</sup> which summarise two- and three-letter combinations, the initial form of a letter is to be found opposite the appropriate symbol in the vertical column on the extreme right of each table; final shapes are found by reference to the symbols of the horizontal "axis" at the top. Thus, to refer to the two-letter combination jiim + raaf, turn to Table 1 which shows all two-letter combinations, look first for the shape  on the right of the table, then read across to the vertical column illustrating final . The remaining ten tables are constructed in the same manner as far as initial and final shapes are concerned, but each table illustrates throughout a given medial shape. The medial shape of a given table is indicated by the number in the top right hand corner in accordance with the following key:

Three-letter combinations	{	1.	Two-letter combinations.)
		2.	Medial baaʃ, ʔaaʃ, ʕaaʃ, nuun, yaaʃ.
		3.	" jiim, haaf, xaaʃ.
		4.	" siin, jiin.
		5.	" ʕaad, ʔaad.
		6.	" ʔaaʃ, ʕaaʃ.
		7.	" ʕayn, ʔayn.
		8.	" faaʃ, qaaf.
		9.	" kaaf, laam.
		10.	" miim.
		11.	" haaf.


Thus, to find faaʃ + ʕayn + laam, refer to Table 7, then to the symbol  on the right, and read across to the vertical column under .

The separate letters are not especially illustrated; their isolated forms appear in the horizontal "axis" and their final forms in the appropriate vertical columns.



1. The idea of the tables was originally suggested to me by tables in the Persian Nastʕliq style made by a Persian calligrapher for Mr. P.A.D. MacCarthy. [footnote continued overleaf]

Except for isolated and final  - which provide the only example of a dot which is not used to distinguish a letter in Arabic - dots are omitted throughout. In the vertical "axis", the shape  = baaʃ, ʔaaʃ, ʕaaʃ, nuun and yaaʃ, since dots alone distinguish these letters in initial form;  = jiim, haaf, xaaʃ;  = faaʃ, qaaf, etc.  = both kaaf and laam since in the great majority of contexts, the "handle" of kaaf is the sole difference between them. Similarly, it has not been considered necessary to include a separate table showing medial laam.<sup>1</sup>

Variants are not included in the tables. This applies particularly to final jiin, ʔaad, nuun and haaf.<sup>2,3</sup>









It should be realised by the student that this is essentially a practical book designed to help him to improve his writing of the Arabic script. The tables are not strictly linguistic, since they include patterns which are inoperative in the language. The student will come to recognise the impossibility of certain junctions of the gutturals, emphatics, liquids, velars, etc., as he progresses to a greater knowledge of the phonological structure of Arabic. Thus, for example, on Table 7, the horizontal column opposite the initial shape  is, linguistically speaking, "nonsense", but has perhaps some value for the art of writing the letter-shapes. Even more obvious "impossibilities" are those examples which show the junction of the same letter, initial, medial and final, e.g. kaaf + kaaf + kaaf.

## ERRATUM

The symbols of the horizontal "axis" follow the order of the Arabic alphabet.  and , however, are in incorrect order throughout the tables.

[continuation of footnote 1 on previous page]

It is possible--and profitable--to construct similar tables for the learning of any calligraphic style.

1. The shapes shown are not operative for laam before ʕalif, kaaf and laam. See Chapter IX, pp.87-92.
2. The shape  has been used throughout for final haaf: remember that the junction of initial  with final  of the shape  has a different implication as to the shape of .
3. It is convenient to note here that the junction initial /qaaf and final yaaʃ, shown in Table 1 as , is more usually rendered .

ی	ہ	و	نہ	م	ل	لہ	و	ف	ع	ط	صی	سی	ر	د	ح	ر	ا	ی
فی	فہ	فو	فہ	فم	فل	فلہ	فو	فف	فع	فط	فصی	فسی	فر	فد	فح	فر	فا	فی
ھی	ھہ	ھو	ھہ	ھم	ھل	ھلہ	ھو	ھف	ھع	ھط	ھصی	ھسی	ھر	ھد	ھح	ھر	ھا	ھی
کی	کہ	کو	کہ	کم	کل	کلہ	کو	کف	کع	کط	کصی	کسی	کر	کد	کح	کک	کا	کی
می	مہ	مو	مہ	مم	مل	ملہ	مو	مف	مع	مط	مصی	مسی	مر	مد	مح	مس	ما	می
طی	طہ	طو	طہ	طم	طل	طلہ	طو	طف	طع	طط	طصی	طسی	طر	طد	طح	طب	طا	ٹی
عی	عہ	عو	عہ	عم	عل	علہ	عو	عف	عع	عط	عصی	عی	عر	عد	عح	عب	عا	عی
صی	صہ	صو	صہ	صم	صل	صلہ	صو	صف	صع	صط	صصی	صسی	صر	صد	صح	صب	صا	وی
سی	سہ	سو	سہ	سم	سل	سلہ	سو	سف	سع	سط	سکی	سی	سر	سد	سح	سب	سا	سی
حی	حہ	حو	حہ	حم	حل	حلہ	حو	حف	حص	حط	حصی	حسی	حر	حد	حح	حب	حا	حی
فی	فہ	فو	فہ	فم	فل	فلہ	فو	فف	فع	فط	فصی	فسی	فر	فد	فح	فر	فا	فی

ی	ہ	و	نہ	م	ل	کے	وہ	ف	ع	ط	ص	سی	ر	د	ع	ب	ا	2
سی	سہ	سو	سہ	سم	سل	ساک	سہ	سف	سح	سلط	سہی	سی	سر	سد	سج	سلط	سا	
ھی	صہ	صو	صہ	صم	صل	صاک	صہ	صف	صح	صلط	حصص	حسی	صر	صد	صح	حصص	صا	
سی	سہ	سو	سہ	سم	سل	ساک	سہ	سف	سح	سلط	سہی	سی	سر	سد	سج	سلط	سا	
سی	صہ	صو	صہ	صم	صل	صاک	صہ	صف	صح	سلط	سہی	سی	صر	صد	صح	حصص	صا	
طہ	طہ	طو	طہ	طم	طل	طاک	طہ	طف	طع	طلط	طلہی	طسی	طر	طد	طع	طلط	طا	
عی	عہ	عو	عہ	عم	عل	عاک	عہ	عف	عح	عط	عہی	عی	عر	عد	عح	ععل	عا	
فی	فہ	فو	فہ	فم	فل	فاک	فہ	فف	فح	فلط	فہی	فی	فر	فد	فح	فس	فا	
کی	کہ	کو	کہ	کم	کل	کاک	کہ	کف	کح	کلط	کہی	کی	کر	کد	کح	کک	کا	
می	مہ	مو	مہ	مم	مل	ماک	مہ	مف	مح	ملط	مہی	می	مر	مد	مح	مس	ما	
ٹی	ٹہ	ٹو	ٹہ	ٹم	ٹل	ٹاک	ٹہ	ٹف	ٹح	ٹلط	ٹہی	ٹی	ٹر	ٹد	ٹح	ٹک	ٹا	



ه	هظا	هظب	هظج	هظد	هظر	هظس	هظط	هظع	هظف	هظق	هظك	هظل	هظم	هظه	هظو	هظه	هظي
ه	هظا	هظب	هظج	هظد	هظر	هظس	هظط	هظع	هظف	هظق	هظك	هظل	هظم	هظه	هظو	هظه	هظي
م	مظا	مظب	مظج	مظد	مظر	مظس	مظط	مظع	مظف	مظق	مظك	مظل	مظم	مظه	مظو	مظه	مظي
ك	كظا	كظب	كظج	كظد	كظر	كظس	كظط	كظع	كظف	كظق	كظك	كظل	كظم	كظه	كظو	كظه	كظي
ف	فظا	فظب	فظج	فظد	فظر	فظس	فظط	فظع	فظف	فظق	فظك	فظل	فظم	فظه	فظو	فظه	فظي
ع	عظا	عظب	عظج	عظد	عظر	عظس	عظط	عظع	عظف	عظق	عظك	عظل	عظم	عظه	عظو	عظه	عظي
ط	طظا	طظب	طظج	طظد	طظر	طظس	طظط	طظع	طظف	طظق	طظك	طظل	طظم	طظه	طظو	طظه	طظي
ص	صظا	صظب	صظج	صظد	صظر	صظس	صظط	صظع	صظف	صظق	صظك	صظل	صظم	صظه	صظو	صظه	صظي
س	سظا	سظب	سظج	سظد	سظر	سظس	سظط	سظع	سظف	سظق	سظك	سظل	سظم	سظه	سظو	سظه	سظي
ح	حظا	حظب	حظج	حظد	حظر	حظس	حظط	حظع	حظف	حظق	حظك	حظل	حظم	حظه	حظو	حظه	حظي
ب	بظا	بظب	بظج	بظد	بظر	بظس	بظط	بظع	بظف	بظق	بظك	بظل	بظم	بظه	بظو	بظه	بظي
ء	ءظا	ءظب	ءظج	ءظد	ءظر	ءظس	ءظط	ءظع	ءظف	ءظق	ءظك	ءظل	ءظم	ءظه	ءظو	ءظه	ءظي

ه	هظا	هظب	هظج	هظد	هظر	هظس	هظط	هظع	هظف	هظق	هظك	هظل	هظم	هظه	هظو	هظه	هظي
ه	هظا	هظب	هظج	هظد	هظر	هظس	هظط	هظع	هظف	هظق	هظك	هظل	هظم	هظه	هظو	هظه	هظي
م	مظا	مظب	مظج	مظد	مظر	مظس	مظط	مظع	مظف	مظق	مظك	مظل	مظم	مظه	مظو	مظه	مظي
ك	كظا	كظب	كظج	كظد	كظر	كظس	كظط	كظع	كظف	كظق	كظك	كظل	كظم	كظه	كظو	كظه	كظي
ف	فظا	فظب	فظج	فظد	فظر	فظس	فظط	فظع	فظف	فظق	فظك	فظل	فظم	فظه	فظو	فظه	فظي
ع	عظا	عظب	عظج	عظد	عظر	عظس	عظط	عظع	عظف	عظق	عظك	عظل	عظم	عظه	عظو	عظه	عظي
ط	طظا	طظب	طظج	طظد	طظر	طظس	طظط	طظع	طظف	طظق	طظك	طظل	طظم	طظه	طظو	طظه	طظي
ص	صظا	صظب	صظج	صظد	صظر	صظس	صظط	صظع	صظف	صظق	صظك	صظل	صظم	صظه	صظو	صظه	صظي
س	سظا	سظب	سظج	سظد	سظر	سظس	سظط	سظع	سظف	سظق	سظك	سظل	سظم	سظه	سظو	سظه	سظي
ح	حظا	حظب	حظج	حظد	حظر	حظس	حظط	حظع	حظف	حظق	حظك	حظل	حظم	حظه	حظو	حظه	حظي
ب	بظا	بظب	بظج	بظد	بظر	بظس	بظط	بظع	بظف	بظق	بظك	بظل	بظم	بظه	بظو	بظه	بظي
ء	ءظا	ءظب	ءظج	ءظد	ءظر	ءظس	ءظط	ءظع	ءظف	ءظق	ءظك	ءظل	ءظم	ءظه	ءظو	ءظه	ءظي

ی	ه	و	ه	م	ل	كه	و	ف	ع	ط	س	س	ر	د	ح	ب	ا	8
نهی	نیه	نوو	نهر	نعم	نعل	نعاك	نعر	نصف	نوع	نعلط	نعمی	نعمی	نعر	نهد	نح	نعب	نعا	ب
صهی	صیه	صوو	صهر	صعم	صعل	صعاك	صعر	صفف	صعع	صعلط	صعمی	صعمی	صعر	صهد	صح	صعب	صعا	ح
سهی	سیه	سوو	سهر	سعم	سعل	سعاك	سعر	سفف	سوع	سعلط	سعمی	سعمی	سعر	سهد	سح	سعب	سعا	س
صهی	صیه	صوو	صهر	صعم	صعل	صعاك	صعر	صفف	صعع	صعلط	صعمی	صعمی	صعر	صهد	صح	صعب	صعا	ص
طهی	طیه	طوو	طهر	طعم	طعل	طعاك	طعر	طفف	طوع	طعلط	طعمی	طعمی	طعر	طهد	طح	طعب	طعا	ا
عهی	عیه	عوو	عهر	ععم	ععل	ععاك	ععر	عفف	ععع	ععلط	ععمی	ععمی	ععر	عهد	عح	ععب	ععا	ع
نهی	نیه	نوو	نهر	نعم	نعل	نعاك	نعر	نصف	نوع	نعلط	نعمی	نعمی	نعر	نهد	نح	نعب	نعا	ف
كهی	كیه	كوو	كههر	كهعم	كهعل	كهعاك	كهعر	كهفف	كهعع	كهعلط	كهعمی	كهعمی	كهعر	كههد	كهح	كهعب	كهعا	كه
سهی	سیه	سوو	سهر	سعم	سعل	سعاك	سعر	سفف	سوع	سعلط	سعمی	سعمی	سعر	سهد	سح	سعب	سعا	م
نهی	نیه	نوو	نهر	نعم	نعل	نعاك	نعر	نصف	نوع	نعلط	نعمی	نعمی	نعر	نهد	نح	نعب	نعا	ه

ی	ہ	و	نہ	م	ل	کے	وہ	ف	ع	ط	س	ر	د	ح	ب	ا	7
نہی	نہو	نہو	نہو	نہم	نہل	نہاک	نہو	نہف	نہع	نہط	نہس	نہر	نہد	نہج	نہب	نہا	ف
صی	صہو	صہو	صہو	صہم	صہل	صہاک	صہو	صہف	صہع	صہط	صہس	صہر	صہد	صہج	صہب	صہا	ح
سی	سہو	سہو	سہو	سہم	سہل	سہاک	سہو	سہف	سہع	سہط	سہس	سہر	سہد	سہج	سہب	سہا	س
صی	صہو	صہو	صہو	صہم	صہل	صہاک	صہو	صہف	صہع	صہط	صہس	صہر	صہد	صہج	صہب	صہا	صی
طہی	طہو	طہو	طہو	طہم	طہل	طہاک	طہو	طہف	طہع	طہط	طہس	طہر	طہد	طہج	طہب	طہا	ط
عہی	عہو	عہو	عہو	عہم	عہل	عہاک	عہو	عہف	عہع	عہط	عہس	عہر	عہد	عہج	عہب	عہا	ع
فی	فہو	فہو	فہو	فہم	فہل	فہاک	فہو	فہف	فہع	فہط	فہس	فہر	فہد	فہج	فہب	فہا	ف
کی	کہو	کہو	کہو	کہم	کہل	کہاک	کہو	کہف	کہع	کہط	کہس	کہر	کہد	کہج	کہب	کہا	ک
می	مہو	مہو	مہو	مہم	مہل	مہاک	مہو	مہف	مہع	مہط	مہس	مہر	مہد	مہج	مہب	مہا	م
نہی	نہو	نہو	نہو	نہم	نہل	نہاک	نہو	نہف	نہع	نہط	نہس	نہر	نہد	نہج	نہب	نہا	ہ



ی	ه	و	ه	ل	كه	و	ف	ع	ط	ص	س	-	د	ج	ب	ا	9
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	کف	کع	کط	کص	کس	کر	کد	کج	کب	کا	ب
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	مقل	مقاه	کوه	مف	مع	مط	مص	مس	مکر	مد	مج	مب	ما	ج
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	سقل	سقاه	کوه	سف	سع	سقط	سص	سس	سکر	سد	سج	سب	سا	س
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ط
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ع
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ف
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	كه
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	م
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ه

ی	ه	و	ه	ل	كه	و	ف	ع	ط	ص	س	-	د	ج	ب	ا	10
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	مف	مع	مط	مص	مس	مکر	مد	مج	مب	ما	ب
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	مقل	مقاه	کوه	مف	مع	مط	مص	مس	مکر	مد	مج	مب	ما	ج
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	سقل	سقاه	کوه	سف	سع	سقط	سص	سس	سکر	سد	سج	سب	سا	س
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ط
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ع
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ف
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	كه
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	م
یکی	کده	کوه	کسم	نقل	نقاه	کوه	لف	لع	لط	لص	لس	لکر	لد	لج	لب	لا	ه



- |                                |                                     |                  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 4. to write.<br>(p.m. impv.)   | 5. door (acc.)                      | 6. lion (acc.)   |
| 7. king (acc.)                 | 8. thing; matter<br>(acc.)          | 9. wife (acc.)   |
| 10. reward, requital<br>(acc.) | 11. right course;<br>true religion. | 12. safe         |
| 13. he saw him.                | 14. to get on well<br>with.         | 15. to frequent. |
| 16. companion.                 | 17. life,<br>existence.             | 18. alms.        |
| 19. Mosaic law.                | 20. this.                           | 21. that.        |
| 22. but, yet.                  | 23. God.                            | 24. Abraham.     |

## II.

- |           |   |                                   |   |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>2.</u> | 1. door; chapter.                                 | 2. to dig up.                     | 3. to decide, settle*                                   |
|           | 4. breast.  | 5. cold.                          | 6. to charge, attack<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                  |
|           | 7. with you (s.m.)                                | 8. pupil.                         | 9. but.   |
|           | 10. where?  | 11. son.                          | 12. with him.   |
|           | 13. with him.                                     | 14. canine tooth.                 | 15. to break out (war).                                 |
|           | 16. to be ac-<br>quainted with.<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 17. to thumbprint,<br>stamp.      | 18. to be delicate of<br>skin; to tune<br>(instrument)* |
|           | 19. to annul,<br>cancel.                          | 20. tie-ing, bind-<br>ing. (a.p.) | 21. to send.  |
|           | 22. to flow (water).                              | 23. to come.<br>(3 s.m. impf.)    | 24. to become angry*                                    |
|           | 25. cash, ready<br>money.                         | 26. bug.                          | 27. to charge, attack.<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                |
|           | 28. with you (s.m.)                               | 29. pupil.                        | 30. but.  |
|           | 31. bull.   | 32. with me.                      | 33. under, down.  |
|           | 34. howling (a.p.)                                | 35. fruit.                        | 36. to be complete.                                     |
|           | 37. river.  | [38. where?]                      |   |
| <u>3.</u> | 1. channel, canal.                                | 2. reason, cause.                 | 3. to begin (3 s.m. impf)                               |
|           | 4. beer.  | 5. to sweep.                      | 6. to take a pinch of.                                  |
|           | 7. to choose any-<br>thing clean*                 | 8. to follow.                     | 9. to twist (the foot).                                 |
|           | 10. to lash, flog*                                | 11. early riser.                  | 12. to be drenched.                                     |
|           | 13. to explain.                                   | 14. year.                         | 15. killed.   |
|           | 16. to open.                                      | 17. Panama.                       | 18. to build.   |

- |  |                                  |                |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 19. house, tent.                                 | 20. origin, place<br>of growing. | 21. exception. |
| 22. to be clear,<br>understood<br>(3 s.m. subj.) |                                  |                |

- |           |                                  |                                  |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>4.</u> | 1. to break an<br>oath.          | 2. to hide.                      | 3. to attribute (to).            |
|           | 4. to toil.                      | 5. defect.                       | 6. to play.                      |
|           | 7. name; title;<br>nickname.     | 8. to mount.                     | 9. to import; bring.             |
|           | 10. direction.                   | 11. to pant.                     | 12. between, among.              |
|           | 13. we.                          | 14. to be old<br>(3 s.m. impf.)  | 15. branch.                      |
|           | 16. country;<br>native land.     | 17. about, con-<br>cerning.      | 18. art.                         |
|           | 19. to be<br>(s.m. impv.)        | 20. revelation,<br>publication.  | 21. security.                    |
|           | 22. they (f.)                    | 23. with me.                     | 24. inspiration.                 |
|           | 25. to forget.                   | 26. regent;<br>trustee.          | 27. folding.                     |
|           | 28. stammering,<br>faltering*    | 29. in.                          | 30. royal.                       |
|           | 31. high.                        | 32. illiterate.                  | 33. she.                         |
|           | 34. prohibition.                 |                                  |                                  |
| <u>5.</u> | 1. chief.                        | 2. to see (3 s.m.<br>pass.perf.) | 3. well.                         |
|           | 4. to ask (3 s.m.<br>pass.perf.) | 5. growing up<br>(a.p.)          | 6. to err.                       |
|           | 7. sleeping<br>(a.p.)            | 8. to despair.                   | 9. to see (3 s.m.<br>pass.perf.) |
|           | 10. looking<br>(a.p., s.f.)      | 11. monastic cells.              | 12. to explain.                  |
|           | 13. where?                       | 14. house, tent.                 | 15. prince;<br>commander.        |
|           | 16. cups.                        | 17. chief.                       | 18. Palestinian.                 |
|           | 19. to build.                    | 20. on.                          | 21. to.                          |

## III.

- |           |                             |                          |                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>2.</u> | 1. to answer.               | 2. cheese;<br>cowardice. | 3. grandmother. |
|           | 4. corpse; body;<br>figure. | 5. to happen.            | 6. firewood.    |

- |                             |                           |                             |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7. to make.                 | 8. to be light.           | 9. right.                   |
| 10. authority;<br>decree.   | 11. dispute.              | 12. to long for.            |
| 13. rank; degree;<br>stair. | 14. pilgrimage.           | 15. to flow, run.           |
| 16. five.                   | 17. to be ignorant<br>of. | 18. rank; degree;<br>stair. |
| 19. spiritual.              |                           |                             |

- 3.
- |                               |                         |   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. to erase.                  | 2. wailing.             | 3. place of pil-<br>grimage.                                |
| 4. plateau; Najd.             | 5. slaughter.           | 6. to feel<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                                |
| 7. pure, unmixed;<br>typical. | 8. to be angry<br>with. | 9. to be wholesome<br>(food);<br>efficacious<br>(medicine). |
| 10. sand-hill.                | 11. touchstone.         | 12. place.  |
| 13. star.                     | 14. we.                 | 15. his brain.  |
| 16. grammar;<br>syntax.       | 17. secret.             |   |
- 4.
- |                    |                              |                                |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. howling (a.p.)  | 2. outweighing<br>(a.p.)     | 3. weaving (a.p.)              |
| 4. adviser (a.p.)  | 5. goring (bull)<br>(a.p.)   | 6. giving,<br>bestowing (a.p.) |
| 7. to cough.       | 8. to ask per-<br>sistently. | 9. to forgive.                 |
| 10. addicted (to). |                              |                                |

## IV.

- 1.
- |                  |                               |                |
|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. to go.        | 2. literature;<br>politeness. | 3. to dismiss. |
| 4. to reconcile* | 5. to send.                   | 6. light.      |
- 2.
- |                           |                              |                         |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to give<br>generously. | 2. to omit;<br>remove.       | 3. illustrious.         |
| 4. to tell the<br>truth.  | 5. to make firm,<br>lasting. | 6. sweet,<br>palatable. |
| 7. old, ancient.          | 8. to punch.                 | 9. flexible,<br>supple* |
| 10. diary.                | 11. this.                    | 12. to create.          |
| 13. to flow, run.         | 14. to steal.                | 15. to spend.           |

- |                               |                    |               |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 16. to dismiss.               | 17. to strengthen. | 18. to check. |
| 19. miserly,<br>tight-fisted. | 20. to mock.       |               |

## V.

- 2.
- |   |                               |                            |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to ask.                              | 2. reason, cause.             | 3. sadness.                |
| 4. to let down<br>(veil, cur-<br>tain)* | 5. to steal.                  | 6. fish-hook.              |
| 7. line.                                | 8. slogan; badge.             | 9. travelling;<br>journey. |
| 10. to doubt.                           | 11. to take by<br>force.      | 12. to smell (tr.)         |
| 13. evidence;<br>certificate.           | 14. town-wall;<br>house-wall. | 15. patient; steady.       |
| 16. to endure.                          | 17. to tell the<br>truth.     | 18. to strike, hit.        |
| 19. weakness.                           | 20. row, line.                | 21. to lose one's<br>way.  |
| 22. connection.                         | 23. to melt,<br>liquefy.      | 24. rightness.             |
| 25. to accompany.                       | 26. to determine<br>upon.     | 27. to consent.            |
- 3.
- |  |                                  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. to consult.                                 | 2. to cause<br>(3 s.m. impf.)    | 3. to pull out<br>(3 s.m. impf.) |
| 4. envy.                                       | 5. undertaking;<br>plan.         | 6. guard.                        |
| 7. to line, draw<br>lines on<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 8. busy.                         | 9. to set out<br>(3 s.m. impf.)  |
| 10. difficulty,<br>dilemma.                    | 11. to be safe<br>(3 s.m. impf.) | 12. the sun.                     |
| 13. to grow old<br>(3 s.m. impf.)              | 14. renowned.                    | 15. himself; his<br>soul.        |
| 16. to worsen<br>(3 s.m. impf.)                | 17. to forget.                   | 18. horse.                       |
| 19. to dye.                                    | 20. to lead,<br>walk ahead.      | 21. to squeeze.                  |
| 22. to steal.                                  | 23. artificial.                  | 24. to suck*                     |
| 25. small bird;<br>sparrow.                    | 26. instrument of<br>striking.   | 27. to happen.                   |

28. to steal (3 p.f.perf.)    29. underdone (meat).    30. silver.
31. dispute; enmity.    32. to be eloquent.    33. to thumbprint, stamp.
34. to decide.
4.    1. head.    2. army.    3. to disparage; underestimate.
4. guard.    5. to assault.    6. to cheat.
7. breath.    8. to engrave.    9. to relapse.
10. grave.    11. to bite at.    12. judge.
13. ill.    14. cheap.    15. to urge.
16. to steal.    17. to wriggle.    18. some.
19. to refute; break (promise).    20. to refuse.    21. to retire, draw back.
22. thief.    23. to suck.    24. to lame (of stones entering horse's foot)\*

## VI.

2.    1. pure.    2. deer.    3. to grind.
4. to make firm; determine upon.    5. adverb; circumstance.    6. to gleam, move about (mirage)\*
7. to pierce.    8. to overflow.    9. to remain.
10. to be greedy.    11. to think, suppose.    12. to appear.
13. voluntarily.
3.    1. error.    2. firewood.    3. to flatten.
4. wooden mallet\*    5. to look.    6. cleverness, skill.
7. to be fastidious.    8. put out, extinguished.    9. to pronounce,
10. tyrannised.    11. to arrange.    12. to protect; learn by heart (3 p.f.perf.)
13. protection;    14. with self-control.    15. of oil, petroleum.
4.    1. to tie, bind.    2. glance, peep.    3. to be lively, cheerful.
4. to snore (3 s.m.impf.)    5. to protect.    6. to make a mistake.

7. fashion; manner; 8. folk; clan. pattern.

## VII.

2.    1. absent.    2. future (noun)    3. deficit; weakness.
4. excuse.    5. purpose.    6. to be twisted (foot, hand).
7. defect; stain; softness.    8. bone.    9. mind; intelligence.
10. opposite.    11. to make a mistake.    12. paternal uncle.
13. about, concerning.    14. wool.    15. swimming.
3.    1. small (p.)    2. to send.    3. meaning.
4. sheep.    5. to be ready, get ready.    6. to plant (3 s.m.impf.)
7. the cheat.    8. to be angry (3 s.m.impf.)    9. to be great (3 s.m.impf.)
10. eagerness.    11. work.    12. mine (explosive).
13. language.    14. swimming.    15. to cancel.
4.    1. eloquent.    2. to shock, frighten.    3. hideous.
4. to be snow-white.    5. to be snow-white.    6. to raise, lift up.
7. to kneel.    8. to reach.    9. to dye, shade\*

## VIII.

1.    1. middle.    2. rose.    3. to agree.
4. whenever.
2.    1. to smell (good)    2. to learn.    3. dawn.
4. to estimate.    5. to escape.    6. division; destiny.
7. to cut off.    8. to perceive.    9. to sit down.
10. to lock.    11. to think of.    12. pen.
13. worthy.    14. cheetah, leopard.    15. fuel.
3.    1. meeting.    2. to endeavour repeatedly to.    3. to blow (wind).
4. to come (1 p.impf.)    5. report.    6. to disperse (clouds).

7. to shake. 8. only. 9. to do (3 s.m.impf.)  
 10. wrapped up. 11. to think. 12. the moon.  
 13. to be accus- 14. to understand 15. shut.  
   tomed to (3 s.m.impf.)  
   (3 p.f.perf.)  
 16. forgiven. 17. to find.
4. 1. noble. 2. to tremble. 3. to carry away (wind).  
 4. to describe. 5. to be merciful  
   to. 6. to be eager for.  
 7. to stand. 8. to leak. 9. to take an oath.  
 10. to miss keenly. 11. to be sweetly  
   scented. 12. to crush.  
 13. to load. 14. to stick to. 15. to burst; crack;  
   crackle\*  
 16. to smite 17. to clap. 18. to suspend, hang.  
   (thunderbolt).  
 19. to be deep. 20. to oppress. 21. light.  
 22. to make some- 23. except. 24. voice.  
   thing good.  
 25. length. 26. busy. 27. people; clan.  
 28. Lot (proper 29. music.  
   name).
5. 1. to be miserable 2. to edit; com- 3. to be miserable  
   pose (3 s.m.impf.)  
 4. to take (3 s.m. 5. to be mean, 6. to straighten.  
   pass.perf.) base.<sup>1</sup>  
 7. repelled. 8. to be black. 9. picture.  
 10. tall; long. 11. to arrive. 12. or.  
 13. day. 14. to invite; call 15. death.  
   (3 p.m.perf.)  
 16. climate, 17. essence; ele- 18. to say  
   weather. ment; gems. (3 s.f.impf.)  
 19. houses, tents. 20. owner; endowed 21. without.  
   with.  
 22. sunrise; rise 23. witnesses.  
   (e.g. of Islam)

## IX.

1. 1. clerk. 2. like a hand. 3. to impose (a task) upon.

1. More usually daniḡa.

4. every, each. 5. to write. 6. antimony.  
 7. lying, lies. 8. panic. 9. profit.  
 10. like rain. 11. angry. 12. like others  
   (than him).  
 13. to nurse; 14. sleeve. 15. nest; shelter.  
   guarantee.  
 16. electrifying (n.) 17. he stitched it. 18. to iron, press.  
 19. to imitate. 20. no; negative 21. to dress.  
   particle.  
 22. flesh, meat. 23. flexible\* 24. to be necessary.  
 25. to be eloquent. 26. to stick to. 27. to smack.  
 28. to play. 29. to attract 30. to punch.  
   someone's  
   attention.  
 31. when. 32. negative par- 33. to him.  
   ticle.  
 34. sheet; board. 35. to me.
3. 1. to complain. 2. coins; plough- 3. to make an example  
   shares. of.  
 4. to pour. 5. to marry. 6. unfortunate (man).  
 7. to deny. 8. to relapse. 9. to retire, draw  
   back.  
 10. to scorn, 11. to you (m.p.) 12. to enable.  
   spurn.  
 13. he doubted it; 14. to complain 15. (particle) without;  
   it stung him. (1 s.perf.)  
 16. to overturn. 17. to till (ground); 18. to imitate.  
   succeed.  
 19. snail. 20. twilight. 21. sincere friend.  
 22. to make a 23. to feed (live- 24. to suspend, hang.  
   mistake. stock) (tr.)  
 25. perhaps you 26. to give reasons 27. to teach.  
   (m.s.)..... for.  
 28. publication. 29. perhaps he..... 30. perhaps they (m.)  
   .....  
 31. to gain 32. high; Proper  
   advancement Name.  
   (1 s.perf.)

4. 1. with you (s.m.) 2. to rub, scrape. 3. to withhold, keep  
   back; grasp.

- |                              |                               |                                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4. your (s.m.)               | 5. your (s.m.)<br>mistake.    | 6. don't bother!<br>(s.m.)        |
| 7. to pour; shed<br>(blood). | 8. perhaps you<br>(s.m.)..... | 9. your (s.m.)<br>paternal uncle. |
| 10. to punish<br>severely.   | 11. to consent,<br>accept.    | 12. antimony.                     |
| 13. to seek<br>mediation.    | 14. to reach.                 | 15. pound (weight).               |
| 16. mule.                    | 17. to transfer.              | 18. upper part of<br>chest.       |
| 19. to do, make.             | 20. middle-aged.              |                                   |

## X.

- |           |                              |                               |                           |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>2.</u> | 1. hundred.                  | 2. happy, con-<br>tent.       | 3. council,<br>gathering. |
|           | 4. city.                     | 5. to pass by.                | 6. to rub; cancel.        |
|           | 7. Egypt.                    | 8. rain.                      | 9. with.                  |
|           | 10. open.                    | 11. to be possible.           | 12. to fill.              |
|           | 13. from which.              | 14. from, of.                 | 15. craft,<br>occupation. |
|           | 16. nation.                  | 17. waves.                    | 18. pyramid-shaped.       |
| <u>3.</u> | 1. from which.               | 2. to stand up<br>(1 s.perf.) | 3. ugly, foul.            |
|           | 4. to fertilise.             | 5. dark-skinned.              | 6. to touch.              |
|           | 7. to buck (e.g.<br>horse).  | 8. to roast.                  | 9. depth.                 |
|           | 10. fish.                    | 11. to put out<br>(the eye)*  | 12. to poison.            |
|           | 13. fatness.                 | 14. his name.                 | 15. their (m.) name.      |
|           | 16. to call<br>(3 p.m.impf.) | 17. my name.                  |                           |

- |           |                    |                    |                       |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>4.</u> | 1. standing (a.p.) | 2. to be merciful. | 3. to divide.         |
|           | 4. to cut off.     | 5. to smack.       | 6. mine (explosive).  |
|           | 7. mouth.          | 8. sleeve.         | 9. negative particle. |
|           | 10. they (m.).     |                    |                       |

## XI.

- |           |                                    |                           |                               |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>2.</u> | 1. bewildered,<br>stupefied (a.p.) | 2. suppose he.....        | 3. to attack.                 |
|           | 4. to waste,<br>squander.          | 5. to spill, pour<br>out. | 6. to cut (grass,<br>plants). |

- |                |                                |                                     |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. to squeeze. | 8. to rain hard.               | 9. to flap (intr.);<br>err.         |
| 10. thus.      | 11. interrogative<br>particle. | 12. to intend; be<br>anxious about. |
| 13. they (f.). | 14. his influence.             | 15. he.                             |
| 16. she.       |                                |                                     |

- |           |                      |                           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>3.</u> | 1. to follow.        | 2. to decorate.           | 3. and she.          |
|           | 4. with her.         | 5. to face<br>(1 s.perf.) | 6. sleeplessness.    |
|           | 7. to melt, liquefy. | 8. foal.                  | 9. to bite at.       |
|           | 10. to rise up.      | 11. to desire.            | 12. he pampered you. |
|           | 13. middle-aged.     | 14. wool.                 | 15. he pampered him. |
|           | 16. and he.          |                           |                      |

- |           |                    |                     |                              |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>4.</u> | 1. his god.        | 2. proof.           | 3. his courage,<br>strength. |
|           | 4. story.          | 5. mistake.         | 6. rest.                     |
|           | 7. rudder.         | 8. flattening blow. | 9. just (s.f.).              |
|           | 10. paternal aunt. | 11. he faced him.   |                              |

## XII.

- |           |  |   |                                       |
|-----------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>1.</u> | 1. to engage ser-<br>vants<br>(3 p.m.impf.)  | 2. to adopt (child)<br>(3 p.m.impf.)          | 3. to seek pasturage<br>(3 p.m.impf.) |
|           | 4. to pretend<br>(3 p.m.impf.)               | 5. to regard as<br>important<br>(3 p.m.impf.) | 6. facing, welcoming<br>(a.p., p.m.)  |
|           | 7. they (m.) will<br>regard as<br>important. | 8. Constantinople.                            |                                       |

## Appendix B.

- |  |                                     |  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. on that (s.f.)  | 2. the pleasure of<br>the wanderer. | 3. with the diffi-<br>culties of living. |
| 4. the hard life.  | 5. hour; watch.                     | 6. as you described her.                 |
| 7. she.  | 8. the unique (s.f.).               | 9. this (f.).                            |
| 10. to say<br>(1 s.impf.)  | 11. your conscience.                | 12. your survival.                       |
| 13. the eyes.  | 14. who; he who.                    | 15. the virtues.                         |
| 16. my weeping.  | 17. Abraham.                        | 18. the humble (man).                    |
| 19. and she res-<br>pects him; and<br>you (s.m.) res-<br>pect him. | 20. for his beauty.                 | 21. for his appearance.                  |

- |  |                                   |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 22. dignity.   | 23. about human beings.           | 24. humility.                              |
| 25. to hand over<br>(3 p.m.pass.<br>perf.)                     | 26. the others<br>(obl.).         | 27. to reproach,<br>rebuke<br>(s.m.impve.) |
| 28. the sinners.   | 29. Mister.....                   | 30. Gabriel.                               |
| 31. happy people<br>(obl.).                                    | 32. for the per-<br>manence (of). | 33. until the eth<br>day (of).             |
| 34. as.  | 35. to say<br>(3 p.m.impf.)       | 36. their maws (birds).                    |
| 37. the student.   | 38. who, he who.                  | 39. the question.                          |
| 40. and + negative/<br>relative par-<br>ticle.                 | 41. for your<br>honour.           | 42. the ignorant.                          |
| 43. most revered<br>and honoured<br>brother (sc.<br>Dear Sir). | 44. with this.                    |  |

#### Examples at Appendix A.

##### 1.

Ahmad asked a sailor: "Where did your father die?" The sailor answered: "On a ship he was sailing on the sea." "And when did your grandfather die?" "He, too, died on a ship he was sailing on the sea." "And are you not afraid to sail a ship after that?" Then the sailor said: "Where did your father die?" "In his bed." "And your grandfather?" "In his bed." "And are you not afraid to sleep in a bed after that?"

##### 2.

Two cats found a piece of cheese and took it to the monkey to divide between them. The monkey took the cheese and dividing it into two portions, one of which was larger than the other, put each portion in a pan of his scales. But the larger portion weighed heavier, so he took a little from it with his teeth and ate it, saying: "I want to make it equal to the smaller one." But since he took more than necessary from it, the smaller piece (now) weighed heavier, so he did with the latter what he had done with the former, and continued eating from the heavier of the two portions until he had eaten the whole cheese.

##### 3.

A man opened a fish-shop and above its door hung a small board on which was written: "Fish sold here." One of his friends came and said to him: "Why have you written the word 'here' on the board? Is fish only sold in your shop?" So the shopkeeper erased the word 'here'. Then came a second friend and said to the shopkeeper: "Why have you written the word 'sold' on the board? Do not people understand that you do not distribute fish free of charge?" So he erased the word "sold". Then a third friend came and said: "Why have you written the word 'fish'? Do not people see it and smell it?" So the shopkeeper took down the board.

##### 4.

A king saw an old man planting a palm-tree and said to him: "O Sheikh, do you hope to eat the dates of this palm-tree when it will not bear fruit for many years?" Said the old man: "I am planting the palm so that my grandchildren may eat of its dates just as I myself ate of those my grandfather planted." This pleased the king who gave him twenty dinars which the old man took, saying: "Behold O King, I myself have already eaten of the fruit of this palm." And the king marvelled at his words and gave him a further twenty dinars which the old man took, saying: "O King, the most wondrous thing of all is that the palm has already borne fruit twice this year." And the king was amazed at his words and gave him yet twenty dinars more.

##### 5.

A man once carried to his tent from a nearby forest a bundle of wood which began to weigh heavily upon him. When he tired of carrying it he threw it from his shoulder and called Death down upon him. Death appeared to him and said: "Here I am! Why did you call me?" Said the man: "I called you to load this bundle of wood on my shoulder."

##### 6.

A hunter was hunting and slaughtering sparrows on a cold day and the tears were streaming from his eyes from the extreme cold. One sparrow said to his companion: "Do not fear this man. Don't you see him weeping?" But the other said to him: "Look not at his tears but at what his hands are doing."

##### 7.

A man had a beautiful parrot which knew how to speak, and whenever a man passed by her, she said to him, "Good-day, O my brother." She would go out into the garden in the afternoon and wait for her master to return from his shop, and when she saw him she would say: "Take me home, O my uncle." One day the parrot was missing, and her master was asking everybody about her when a man said to him: "I heard a parrot's voice in my neighbour's house." The parrot's owner went to the man's neighbour and asked him about the parrot. And when she heard her master's voice she said: "Take me home, O my uncle." So the man entered and took her from the thief's home.

##### 8.

A society has been formed in one of the towns to combat illiteracy. This society has opened night-schools in the villages and towns to teach reading and writing to the peasants and artisans. One day it sent an inspector to a village carrying gifts as an encouragement to those learning in these night-schools. The peasants gathered around him, and the inspector called a woman from among them and asked her to read a word he indicated in a book in his hand. And she read in a loud voice: "Kerchief." He said to her: "Well done" and gave her a kerchief. Then he called forth a man and asked him to read a word at which he pointed. Hastily he read out: "Bull", but the word was something else. The inspector said to him: "Look well and read." And the man looked a second time and said: "Bull." Then his wife stood up and said: "My husband reads well but greatly needs a bull to plough the land."



9.

## (Local News)

Jerusalem:- When Mr. F. went to (lit. approached) one of the windows of his house he saw that his car standing before the house had been jacked up in preparation for the removal of its tyres. He immediately informed the police-station and policemen rushed to the scene of the event. But they discovered no one in the vicinity of the car and investigation continues.

10.

## Cairo:- (The Arab News Agency)

The Lebanese Aviation Company will begin operations at the end of this coming month, and has already bought thirteen commercial aircraft from Britain, and five aircraft from America for the transport of passengers between the Lebanon and the Arab countries. The Company will conclude agreements with American and British Aviation Companies for the conveyance of its passengers to Europe and America and back. And there are a number of Lebanese Aviation Companies who have obtained authorisation and are now busy obtaining the aircraft requested for them.

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